

## A Little American History.

## Candler Recalls the Career of Republican Party.

Atlanta, Ga. April 27.—The observance of Memorial Day in Atlanta was made notable by a speech delivered by the Governor of Georgia, in which he scored Republican "fanatics" and criticized the war in the Philippines.

The speech was made at the presentation of crosses of honor to the Veterans and was loudly cheered. Governor Chandler said in part: "You fought not to promote the ambition of a crowned head, not for conquest, not to force your Government upon an unwilling people, but for the God given right of local self government."

"You rebelled against the domination of a sectional political party, led by fanatics, who did not and do not believe in this cardinal doctrine, and who were the sworn enemies of you and your interests and your institution."

"Blinded by fanaticism the leaders of this party either could or would not do you and your section justice. You were maligned and abused and reviled and slandered."

"It is a singular fact, as was justly said by a distinguished Republican Senator a few years ago, that the Northern conscience was never quickened to a full realization of the enormity of slavery until their own had been converted into gold, and the gold had found a safe lodgement deep down in their pockets."

"The Southern people were goaded into secession in spite of their love for the Constitution and the Union. Perhaps both sides sinned as the conflict grew fiercer. Let the question rest where the legend on the beautiful badge you are to wear places it, 'Doe Vindice' Let God judge between us."

"I do not mean to disparage nor impugn the motives of the gallant men who confronted us on a hundred battlefields, nor of the great mass of the people of the non seceding states."

"I am denouncing the fanatics who presided at the birth of the Republican party and nursed the bantling into vigorous manhood, and taught it the doctrine of a higher law and to disregard the limitations of the constitution, reverse the precedents of a hundred years, and who, disregarding the golden rule, preached from the pulpit the doctrine of hate instead of 'peace on earth and good will to men.'"

"This breed of fanatics has not run out. None of them were ever killed in battle, for they did not go. They are still in congress and in the pulpit, and are preaching the same unholy gospel. They still dominate the party of Lincoln and Seward and Chase, which denied to you in 1860 the blood-bought right of local self government, and which is today waging a war of conquest against an unoffending people 10,000 miles away, and denying to them the rights for which Washington and Marion and Sumter and the Lees fought on the fields of Camden and Yorktown and Cowpens and King's Mountain, and for which you fought, as no men have fought in two thousand years, at Manassas and Shiloh, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. The same party, drunk with its excesses of usurpation, are in violation of the spirit of the constitution, holding a million people on the island of Porto Rico in a state of vassalage and taxing them without representation, as they held you and taxed you in the days of reconstruction. It is a healthy sign, however, that some of the ablest and most patriotic men of this party are protesting against this usurpation of power and this abandonment of the teachings of the fathers and the traditions of the republic."

## Mr. Moody Tells of the Jobbery in Mail Tube Service.

Washington, April 28.—The house today put its seal upon the pneumatic mail tube service now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia and if its action sends the whole service will be crushed out. The post-office committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for the service from \$225,000 to \$725,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriations committee under the leadership of Mr. Moody of Massachusetts with such vigor and success that in the end the house voted 87 to 50 to strike the entire appropriation from the bill.

Mr. Moody created a sensation by the manner in which he assailed the methods of the pneumatic tube company and the direct charge that a former member of congress, who was a member of the appropriation committee, had been a holder of the stock and bonds of the company. He declined to give the gentleman's name. He added to the scandal by charging that a block of stock had been sent as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of congress but to the credit of the member the said dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transformed the sentiment of the house which has several times voted for the service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form.

## ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD IN TEXAS.

## PEOPLE WERE DROWNED IN THE STREETS OF WACO.

Waco, Tex., April 27.—An electric storm, accompanied by rain in torrents, fell here today, flooding half the city, and doing great damage to property. The bodies of two known and one unknown dead have been recovered and three others are known to have perished.

The business streets were converted into rivers. Such a flood was never before seen here. The rain resembled a succession of cloudbursts. Basements were flooded on Franklin and Washington streets and on Austin avenue. Waco creek, on the south side of the city, and Barron's branch, on the north side, poured their surplus water toward the center of the city and formed a sea in the business district. At present the exact number of persons drowned cannot be ascertained. Mrs. Nancy Gaudie and her daughter, who resided with Mrs. Norton at the corner of Jackson and Seventeenth Streets, are among the dead recovered from the flood. The house was in the Waco creek overflow and the two ladies, in spite of efforts at rescue, were swept away. Mr. and Mrs. Norton were saved. Their house was destroyed. Wm. Walker, a negro, was drowned in the Barron branch overflow and his body was recovered.

At the corner of North Second and Barron Streets an arched bridge which had withstood floods for 30 years gave way and three negroes disappeared with the bridge. Their bodies have not been recovered.

The storm commenced at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the water fell in vast sheets, one cloudburst following the other, the water courses rising above the divides and uniting into a foaming and raging sea. The people in the portion of the city suffering most fled from their houses. The firemen and police and hundreds of citizens rushed to the rescue, but the water was too swift for them and at least six persons lost their lives by drowning in less than five minutes. The property loss at Waco will be fully \$50,000.

## Southern Farm Magazine.

One of the best indications of the condition of the farmers of the country is their ability to buy implements and machinery. They are among the first to feel the effects of hard times and among the last to be touched by prosperity. Surface indications in recent months are those of a general improvement in the condition of American farmers in all sections of the country. The Southern Farm Magazine, desiring to record such an advance, and believing that the dealers in farm implements, etc., would be feeling the impulse from the farms, requested leading firms of the kind to give from their standpoint a view of the general financial condition of the farmers and of the outlook for them. The replies, published in the May issue of the Southern Farm Magazine, from a large number of representatives of the trade in the United States, are a record of improvement, of increased sales for the dealers, of prompt payment by buyers, and of a determination of farmers to be prudent and economical in their operations in the future.

Other special features are articles by Hon. William M. Beckner of Kentucky on the question of equalization by the federal government of land grants for the benefit of States which received no such grants at the time of their organization, and by Col. J. B. Killebrew on orchard grass for pasture and hay. In the department devoted to the family are some practical recipes drawn from old Virginia experience, and an entertaining letter describing a young housewife's experience with a self-confident servant. Among the general articles of timely importance are discussions of the house-garden, the improvement of mail facilities in country districts, the peanut-cake industry in France, success in diversification, live stock problems, good roads and the immigration movement to the South. The Southern Farm Magazine is published monthly by the Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md. Price \$1 a year.

## Questions and Answers

A school inspector, well known for his weight, was trying to extract the word "dash" from a class. His efforts had failed, but taking hold of his fat check between his thumb and forefinger, he pulled it out and asked:

"What's this?"

The unhesitating answer came promptly, "Pork, sir."

The same inspector was once giving an object lesson on an umbrella. To illustrate his subject he took his own umbrella, which happened to have a small hole in it.

"What is this, boys?"

"An umbrella, sir."

"And what is this?"

"The stick, sir."

"And these?"

"The ribs, sir."

"With what is it covered?"

Silence.

"Surely you know. What kind of an umbrella would you call it?"

"An old 'un, sir."—Good Words.

## Delinquent County Officers.

It is hard to understand why certain officers of the various counties fail to do their plain duty. There is now in the State treasury a hundred thousand dollars or more waiting to be distributed among the schools of the State. It cannot be distributed simply because the county superintendents of education do not file the reports which have been asked for time and again, and apparently pay no attention to the requests for the statements. The money cannot be paid out until all of the counties report and the proportion is made up from the deficiencies of the various counties. It would appear that knowing this the county superintendents would be prompt in sending in the reports so necessary to the sending out of the fund on hand. A great many schools are asking whether they will get the money in time to continue the present session; they could readily get it if the county superintendents would attend to their business and answer the inquiries of the Comptroller General.

The list of counties which are missing, and which have not sent in their final reports, or replied to the circular as given out last week, are: Abbeville, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chester, Dorchester, Horry, Lancaster, Laurens, Oconee, Williamburg and Saluda. An incomplete return has been received from Williamsburg County, but the ten other counties are anxiously watched for.

If those who want the school money distributed will get after the county superintendents of the counties named and have them file their reports, as asked for, then the money will be distributed, or the reason for the failure will be known.

A number of pensioners have written to ask whether they can get their little pension money before the Louisville reunion. It will be impossible to distribute the fund because so many of the counties have not yet filed their pension lists. The counties behind are: Charleston, Dorchester, Florence, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter and Williamsburg.

As soon as these returns are received the calculations can be made for the distribution of the fund.—News and Courier.

Greenville, April 25.—Jim Walker, a negro, 40 years old, was brought here today from Piedmont, charged with an attempt to ravish. He attempted to outrage Ethel, the 3 year old daughter of Tom McGill, a wagoner. The negro was brought here in a buggy by a constable before the people of Piedmont knew it, and put in jail. There is some talk of lynching, but no trouble is anticipated. The sheriff is confident that no outbreak will be made. Piedmont is 10 miles away, and excitement is cooling.

Richmond, Va., April 24.—Mecklenburg county narrowly escaped having a lynching today. A negro named Steven Baptist was arrested by Constable Talley, charged with the murder, on Sunday, of Mr. Peter Jones, and Talley was ordered by the county judge to take him to Petersburg for keeping. While the constable was on the way to the depot a mob demanded the prisoner, but Talley held the crowd at bay at the point of a pistol, declaring that he would defend Baptist to the last extremity and he kept his oath of office at any cost. His determination saved the mob and he reached Petersburg with his prisoner late this evening.

## Ruskin's Collars.

A prophet indeed has no honor in his own country. An English gentleman who had gone to Brantwood on an outing tour, finding himself in need of books in order to beguile a heavy hour or two, stepped into a bookstore of Ruskin's village and asked the lady attendant if she had any of the thinker's books. "Yes," she replied. "There were some, but they were not often asked for."

Having obtained the book he desired, he asked her what she thought of the great critic and teacher. Her ideas of Ruskin's personality were very vague, however, and she excused her ignorance on the ground that the people about there did not seem to trouble much about him. As for herself, she only knew him as "the old gentleman who only had a clean collar once a week."

## Both Had Been Out.

"The revenue cutters of the United States, as you may know," said an officer of one of them who likes his little joke, "confine their services, which are really invaluable to the government, to the coast, and it is a rare thing indeed for any one of them except those of the Bering sea patrol to venture any distance out to sea. Nor is this rule an unsatisfactory one, for say what you please about it, sea service is not as pleasant as the novelists and other romancers would have you believe."

"But I am getting off of my story, which applies to the cutter Grant when she was doing duty in New York bay and vicinity. Something had happened to call her down the shore somewhere, and she left the bay one afternoon, and early the next morning, while she was bowling along at about seven knots an hour, she killed a big four master."

"What ship is that?" came the cry from the Grant.

"The Royal Bengal Tiger, 223 days out from Calcutta," came the reply.

"What ship is that?"

"Revenue cutter Grant," was the plaintive answer, and we've been out all night!"—Washington Star.

Makeup usually has about 16 rainy days a year and at least 200 days when there is not a cloud in the blue sky.

## STREET COSTUMES.

## Covert Cloths and Other Goods For Tailor Made Gowns.

There are some extremely pretty covert cloths among the new importations. They are fine and silky and are to be had in red, blue, purple and other decided colors, as well as in gray and mode shades.

The skirt of the tailor made gown may be perfectly plain—except that it is no longer without any plaits at the back—or it may have clusters of plaits at the side. For the bodice a tight corsage may be shown, a little coat or a bolero, either open or closed. Variety is obtained by the shape of the revers and collar, method of cutting the basque and elongating



STREET GOWN.

the front and choice of buttons, as well as by the chemise or pinstrip accompanying the gown. For trimming, besides plain stitching, stitched straps may be used, braided decorations of applications of cloth.

The illustration shows a street costume of silver gray cloth. The skirt has a cluster of three plaits at the right side and is mounted with a double box plait at the back. The bodice is plain behind, while at the right side are three plaits which seem to continue those of the skirt. The corsage closes at the left side by a tab and passementerie olive. The yoke is of gray panne. The plain sleeves have three plaits across the top. The gray panne belt is closed by a gold buckle. A lawn cravat, with applications of guipure, is worn. The hat of gray straw is trimmed with ostrich plumes and a gold buckle.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

## Avenged the Slight.

A rich Prussian banker who had bought his title of "von" by some means or other managed to squeeze his son into a regiment of the guards. Once admitted, he was of course treated by the other officers as one of themselves. One day the banker gave a splendid dinner, to which he invited through his son all the officers of the regiment save one, a very nice fellow, who, however, was not noble, having no aristocratic "von" prefixed to his name.

All accepted the invitation, perfectly unconscious that one of their number had been so badly treated. When, however, they took their seats at the table, the absence of their comrade was immediately noticed. Some one remarked the fact to the host, who said in a loud voice, "Ah, you see, we are going to be entre nous tonight, a really select party, you know."

"Then we must not disturb you," said the senior officer present, rising from his chair, and one after another the guardsmen solemnly filed out of the room, thus amply avenging the slight to which an officer of their regiment had been subjected.

## Gas Over the Telephone.

A lady of the West village decided to have a telephone placed in her house. At about the same time she also decided to have a gas range put in. After a family consultation she instructed her daughter to order the telephone. In the conversation both the telephone and gas range had been spoken of, and the daughter apparently became somewhat confused, as will be seen by the following letter which she wrote ordering the telephone: "Dear Sir—We have decided to have a telephone placed in the house. Please give it your immediate attention. The house is not piped for gas, but the street is."—Winsted (Conn.) Citizen.

## Expansive Invitation.

Mother—Was your aunt glad to see you and Tommy and Frankie and Fred?  
Johnny—Yes, ma'am.  
Mother—Did she invite you to call again?  
Johnny—Yes, and she told us to bring you and papa and Susie and the dog next time.—Harlem Life.

## Without a Country.

Fuddy—London says he does not consider himself an American or an Englishman or anything else. He regards himself as a citizen of the world.

Daddy—I see. He is a foreigner in whatever country he finds himself.—Boston Transcript.

## The New Cook.

"Maggie, did you make that chicken broth as I ordered you?"  
"Oh did, mom."

"What did you do with it?"

"Serve, an' put it in the cold water but I left it to the chickens, mom!"—Boston Courier.

## Sweet Consolation.

She—Oh, dear, I found a gray hair in my hair this morning!

He—You ought to be glad of it. If your hair should turn gray, it would soften the effect of those wrinkles you are getting.—Indianapolis Press.

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My firm belief, is "that medical science is certain yet to show that all diseases without exception are caused by invisible germs which are living organisms. Here is the germ of that terrible disease diphtheria. Here is the bacillus of typhoid fever; and here is the still more dreadful bacillus of tubercle which causes that most destructive of all diseases, consumption. This of that very common and supposed incurable disease, catarrh."

"I wish, Doctor," said the traveling man, "that you would tell us about catarrh. I have had it for years, and I am thoroughly discouraged."

The Doctor answered, "Catarrh, like diphtheria, consumption, typhoid fever, and a host of other diseases, is the result of a microbe invading the blood and attacking specially the mucous membrane. This foul and most disgusting disease is especially prevalent in the United States and it is rare to meet one who is not, or has not been troubled more or less with it. How often is he or she obliged to remain at home from pleasant entertainments, deprive themselves of many intellectual treats, from fear of the disagreeable odor arising from catarrhal affections. In its worst phase, the patient becomes loathsome both to himself and his friends."

"I believe," continued this great physician, "that the true way to heal catarrh is to medicate the blood. This can be done only by powerful alternatives which act as blood purifiers."

Betsy A. Maret, of Manistee, Manistee Co., Mich., writes:

Dear Sirs:—For ten years I was a sufferer from general debility and chronic catarrh. My face was pale as death. I was weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk. I was so dizzy and had a ringing in my head all the time. My hands and feet were always cold. My appetite was very poor. On getting up in the morning, my head swam so I was often obliged to lie down again. I had awful pains in the small of my back. I had a continual feeling of tiredness. My muscular power was almost entirely gone, and I couldn't go half a dozen steps without stopping to rest, and often that much exercise caused me to have a pain in my side. It seemed as though the blood had left my veins. The doctors said my blood had all turned to water. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I tried the best physicians in the state, but failed to get any relief. My husband got me a bottle of Johnston's Sarsaparilla. I took it, and then I bought another. When these had been used, I was somewhat improved in health. I continued its use, and felt I was growing stronger; my sleep was refreshing, and it seemed as if I could feel new blood moving through my veins. I kept on taking it, and now consider myself a well and rugged woman. I work all the time, and am happy. I am positive that the Sarsaparilla saved my life. The sick headaches I have had since childhood, have disappeared, and my catarrh has almost entirely left me. I cannot be too thankful for what Johnston's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I recommend all women who have sick headaches to use your Sarsaparilla.

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Arrive Florence	7 15	
	p. m.	a. m.
Leave Florence	7 45	9 24
Arrive Sumter	8 57	3 56
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Sumter	5 57	9 40
Arrive Columbia	10 20	11 00

No. 55 runs through from Charleston via Central E. R., leaving Charleston 7 a. m., leaving 8 34 a. m., leaving 9 09 a. m.

## TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 54	No. 34
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Columbia	9 40	9 15
Arrive Sumter	9 05	5 55
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Sumter	7 05	9 08
Arrive Florence	5 20	7 20
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Florence	8 50	
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